

# THE WEEKLY BANNER

J. G. RANKIN, Proprietor.

Thursday, February 5, 1891.

Let us have separate coaches for the whites and blacks.

The House Committee favors special rates to drummers. The commercial men are making rapid progress.

More prompt and less cumbersome justice is what the people for whom the papers speak is demanding of the present legislature.

It is now believed that the Copyright bill will soon come up for action, and the advocates feel confident that it will be passed by the Senate.

Rumors are afloat in London to the effect that Parnell will retire, some kind of understanding having been arrived at with Dillon and O'Brien.

Doctors who have tried to produce Koch's lymph have failed, and great discontent prevails regarding the published account of the method of manufacture.

Mardi Gras is close at hand and Galveston will hold high carnival. Her doors will be thrown open to all the world, and every visitor will be a welcome guest.

Foraker says that the election of Hill to the Senate does not side-track him for the nomination to the presidency. Foraker ought to know a side-track when he sees it.

The possibility of an extra session of congress is the one circumstance that impends threateningly above the business interests of the country, and retards business activity.

Senator Ingalls announces that he will devote his time in the future to literary pursuits. He could write an interesting work on the power of the Farmers' Alliance of the West.

They are going to have a naval drill shortly down in the Gulf of Mexico, which is a comparatively small body of water in which our navy will not wander off and get lost.

A race war is threatened near Birmingham, Ala., five negroes were killed there and several fatally wounded at Carlin Hill mines last Friday. The trouble is between the employment of white and black miners.

A writer in the Liverpool Mercury asserts that the worst case of smallpox can be cured in three days by the use of cream of tartar. An ounce dissolved in a pint of water, to be drunk at intervals when cold. This is pronounced to be a never failing remedy.

But little progress is being made with the Free Coinage bill in the House Committee on Coinage. According to present indications a majority of the committee is opposed to free silver coinage, and the bill cannot be reported favorably in its present shape.

The Banner acknowledges the receipt of a piece of new music, published by Thos. Goggin Bros., Galveston, entitled the "White Squadron." It is a grand march composed by Mrs. Robert Thompson, and dedicated to the officers of the White Squadron that appeared in the Galveston harbor during the deep water jubilee last February.

The colored man who was installed as a member of the Federal grand jury at Owensboro, Ky., took his seat on Friday in the dining room of the Howard house at Fordville. The white guests were very indignant, and with one accord arose and left the dining hall. Several of the regular boarders also declared their intention to quit the hotel forever.

A handsome monument to the Confederate dead of the city of Pensacola, Fla., is nearing completion in the hands of Mr. J. F. Manning, of Washington city, and will be erected on the commanding site chosen for it on Palafox Hill, Pensacola. The design is simple in character, but massive and well-proportioned. The fine gray granite used in its construction has been quarried on the historic battle fields around Richmond, Va. The monument will have an inscription on each of its four sides: one, a general tribute to the heroism of the men of Pensacola and Escambia county whose lives were given to what they considered their country's cause; one will be devoted to the memory of Jefferson Davis—the first testimonial of the kind in his honor; another will be a tribute to the public services of Stephen A. Mallory, United States Senator for Florida before the war, secretary for the Confederate states navy and a citizen of Pensacola. It is intended that these inscriptions shall be the condensed expressions of southern sentiment as gathered from united suggestions offered by the ladies of the south generally.

## PUBLIC RIGHTS OF CITIZENS ON THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

A prominent gentleman said to a BANNER reporter a few days ago that on one or two occasions he had come very near having a serious difficulty about his rights on the public highway, as there were a great many people that did not want to yield a particle of the road, but expected everybody they met to drive around them, or they would run the risk of a collision and the consequent danger of a demolished vehicle, and as a rule these selfish individuals made ladies driving alone yield the entire road, and that he had just run across a clipping from an eastern paper which depicted the same state of affairs and which expressed his views on the subject and his desires in the premises, and that the present legislature should settle "the peoples rights in the public road." "To make the matter clear, what I mean is this: What are the rights and privileges that each and every citizen should enjoy in traveling the public roads of the country. For instance, if I am driving along the public road and meet another man riding in a wagon or buggy, what are my rights, if I have any, under the circumstances? Shall I give half the road to the other man, or shall I turn out and give him all the road? My own understanding of the matter is that we have no statute bearing on this subject, but we ought to have one. The time has come in this section of the State when the matter should be settled and regulated by law. It frequently happens that white citizens and their families meet drunken men in the road, and are forced to drive to one side and quit the road to avoid a collision and trouble. If they make any claim whatever to any part of the road they are liable to be run into, and their teams or vehicles injured. My opinion is that we have the old English common law on this subject, but we ought to have a State law for the protection of citizens. I hope the Legislature will give this matter prompt attention."

## THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The Boston Advertiser sees a strong tendency toward sectionalism in Congress, and is very much afraid that the South and West are going to join forces against the East. It notes as among the questions upon which the South and West are united, the following:

"The dominant feeling in the West and South is in favor of free coinage. It is also opposed to the passage of the elections bill. It favors large appropriations for opening up the water ways of the Mississippi Valley; and the Farmers' Alliance, which has worked such havoc in the political conditions in both those sections, is practically united on its political policy."

It is afraid that the Republican will not be able to hold its members against this new sectional feeling, and it notices that while "only a few of the Republican Senators from the Northwest have openly antagonized the elections bill, all information from Washington shows that the majority of them believe that it is not popular in their sections, and that they are held to its support only from a sense of party loyalty."

The New York Star has passed into the hands of Frank A. Munsey, who has made a number of sweeping alterations, chief among which are a change of the paper's name, to the Daily Continent, a reduction in the size of its pages and a proportionate increase in their number. It is now sixteen pages and illustrated.

## Smallpox.

"Caldwell don't want Bryan and Brenham's smallpox. The country people who come here to do their trading not only get goods at the very lowest figures, but run no risk of contracting this loathsome disease."—Caldwell Chronicle.

It is unkind of the Chronicle to try to turn to account the misfortune of Brenham and Bryan by intimating that if you come here to trade you will be exposed to smallpox. The only case that has been here was promptly isolated and is now convalescing, and people coming here will be no more liable to come in contact with the smallpox than they will at Caldwell, except by reason of the fact that they will meet more people here. And as to getting goods at the "very lowest figures," it stands to reason that with so much more competition, advantage in railroad facilities, etc., Brenham can furnish goods at figures equally as low. The one mild case of smallpox here is creating no alarm among our citizens, and as far as we know has kept very few, if anyone, from coming here to do their trading or to transact any other business they wanted to. Caldwell, however, can make the most of this incident to draw trade, for in a day or two Brenham's case will be well.

The organ grinder is the monkey's father-in-law.

## TEXAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Columbian Exposition that will occur at Chicago in 1892 and 1893, occur most propitiously for Texas. The state was never in a more prosperous condition and has never attracted such general attention as is now being bestowed upon it. The opportunity that the World's fair will afford for making an exhibit of the manifold resources and productions of the state is a golden one and one that in this age and generation will never again present itself, hence it should be taken advantage of. No better opportunity was ever afforded for advertising Texas and pointing out to those seeking homes or investment for their capital the many superior advantages that our state offers.

The resources and production of this state are of such magnitude as to render it impossible for the citizens of Texas, through their individual efforts to collect a creditable exhibit of the whole state or provide the necessary money for such an exhibit as Texas should make at the World's Columbian Exposition.

With the view of bringing about an organized effort to meet the demands of the situation, the World's Fair Convention was held in Houston early in December in the deliberation of which many of the representative men from all sections of the state participated. It was the sense of the convention that the state be requested to make appropriation for carrying out the work upon a plan commensurate with its importance. It is a movement in which the entire state is interested, no one section more than another, but all alike. Nearly every state in the union will take advantage of being properly represented at this great World's Exposition. Can Texas afford to neglect the opportunity? Money at the present time cannot be expended more judiciously in advertising the state. If the legislature, with the proper appreciation of this fact deals liberally with the it will be an incentive to the various counties in the state to form auxiliary organizations to the state organization now formed at Houston with the view of having their special products placed before the eyes of the world.

## THE RE-UNION.

The Rising Star Record has the following about the re-union and those connected with its management, which the reporter slips in without consulting Mr. Rankin, knowing that his unpretentious modesty would forbid the reproduction, as it is the brotherly love for his old comrades in arms, and not any vain world glory there might be in the success of the re-union, that makes him such a zealous worker for its success or in the language of the Record "a whole team."

"The sixth annual re-union of the members of Green's Brigade will be held at Brenham, Texas, on Saturday, February 21st, 1891. Every member of the Brigade is cordially invited to attend. Rates of 4 cents per mile for round trip over the different railways will be secured. Ample preparations are being made to accommodate and entertain all who attend, and the same may be secured by notifying the secretary, Mr. J. G. Rankin, at Brenham, Tex. as soon as possible. The editor of the Record is personally acquainted with Mr. Rankin. He is the editor and proprietor of the BRENHAM BANNER, is a whole-souled, jolly good fellow and will not leave a chip unturned that will redound to the comfort and pleasures of his comrades. Col. D. C. Giddings, of Brenham, will deliver the welcome address, responded to by Hon. Seth Shepard, of Dallas; and the military and fire companies of Brenham will join in the celebration. Brenham never does anything by halves, and when it comes to preparing for a celebration, John Rankin is a whole team."

Congress will have no time to pass railway laws, but the State Legislature may be depended upon to keep that subject before the people.

—There will be a cooking main between Galveston and Palestine during Mardi Gras.

The Corrigan Index is the name of a new paper, the first issue of which appeared January 30th at Corrigan, Texas. It is a neat six column folio published by J. R. George, and edited by R. George, and will attempt the feat of remaining neutral in politics, but strive to advocate, and inculcate high moral, sterling integrity and lofty virtue, and give special attention to farming interest.

The DeLeon country is fast settling up with a thrifty class of farmers who have come to stay. They hail from Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, and in most cases bring their household goods, stock and agricultural implements with them. They have got their eyes open at last, and have come all the way to Texas to stay.—DeLeon Free Press.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF HEAT ON STEEL. Specimens of steel of three different qualities, depending on a varying proportion of carbon have been tested in Germany to determine the change in temperature. Starting from 4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, the test pieces diminished in both strength and percentage of elongation up to a temperature between 400 and 500 degrees, then rose to a maximum at about 600 degrees and fell steadily beyond that point up to 1100 degrees the highest temperature tried. At 600 degrees the strength of the weakest bar—supporting 26 tons at ordinary temperatures—was increased 34 per cent; that of the second bar—usually sustaining 27 tons—had risen 27 per cent; and that of the third bar—of an ordinary strength of 31 tons—had gained 25 per cent.

## THE POISON OF TOADS AND SALAMANDERS.

A recent microscopical study by Herr Schultz has revealed two kinds of glands—mucus and poison—in the skin of toads and salamanders. The mucus glands are numerous over the whole body; but the poison glands are on the back and limbs, in groups about the ears, and in the salamander at the angle of the jaw. The mucus glands are spherical, and appear clear and glassy; while the poison glands are oval, much larger, and have a dark granular look. The mucus has no special smell, nor bitter or acid taste. On stimulating the poison glands electrically, the corrosive liquid is squirted out by the salamander in a fine jet often a foot long, but from the toad it exudes less promptly, and sparingly in drops.

## SOLDERING GLASS TO METAL.

A method of soldering glass or porcelain to metal has been communicated to the Physical society of Paris by M. Cailletet, and is likely to prove of great value for many purposes. The portion of the glass vessel or tube is first covered with a thin coating of platinum, which is effected by brushing over it while warm a mixture of chloride of platinum and essential oil of camomile, gently evaporating the oil until the odorless white vapor ceases to be given off, then raising the heat to a dark red, when the platinum is reduced and covers the glass with a brilliant metallic coating. This film is next connected with the negative pole of a suitable battery in a bath of sulphate of copper, and a copper ring is deposited upon it. The glass covered with copper can now be treated as a veritable piece of metal, and soldered by means of tin or iron, copper, bronze, platinum or any metal that can be united with a solder of tin. The soldering is so strong that M. Cailletet has used it in his apparatus for solidifying the gases, and successfully exposed a soldered tube to an internal pressure of more than 300 atmospheres.

## A CHEMICAL FIRE-ALARM.

A fire alarm cartridge is now used in Sweden. Heat sufficient to melt a paraffin capsule liberates a few drops of sulphuric acid, which trickles down upon and ignites a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar. This in turn sets fire to a powerful light, and by melting a fusible metal plug closes an electric circuit and sounds a distant bell. A small copper case, closed with a rubber cap, contains the chemicals.

Dr. Broadbent tells the British Medical Association that a mark of a weak medical man is the indiscriminate use of stimulants in fevers, a ready resort to narcotics and sedatives, treatment directed to symptoms only, and a fondness for new drugs of high sounding names.

The idea that the ancient Egyptians used diamond drills is advanced by Mr. Flinders Petrie. He mentions six examples of work done—including a drill hole with a core sticking in it—that are to be seen in the Boulak Museum and at Gizeh.

The removal of two curious but painless teeth has cured a young Jewess whose puzzling epileptic attacks had resisted treatment 9 months, and increased until she had several fits daily.

## A RAIN OF MANNA

The sudden appearance upon the ground of a considerable supply of an edible substance astonished certain people of Asiatic Turkey one day last August. It came during a heavy fall of rain, between Merdin and Diarbekir, and covered a circular area some six or eight miles in circumference. Some of it was gathered up and made into bread, which was of good taste and very digestible. Specimens of the substance have since been submitted to botanists, who find that it is in the form of small grains, yellow outside and white and mealy inside and that it is a lichen (Secanora esculenta) known to occur in some of the arid regions of Western Asia. It is supposed that the grains were drawn up in a water-spout, and transported by the wind at a considerable height in the atmosphere. A French traveler has reported that a similar fall of

this lichen occurred in many parts of Persia in 1823, when it covered the ground to the depth of nearly an inch, and was eaten by animals and collected by the inhabitants. Many other falls are said to have been mentioned.

## INDIANA'S TREES

The forests of Indiana, the fifth lumber-producing state in the union, have now been reduced to 2,000,000 acres, or about one-tenth of the total area. They contain, according to Prof. S. Coulter, 106 species of trees, belonging to 24 orders. The sugar maple, found in every county, is the most uniformly distributed. Geological formations are assumed to have little effect on the distribution of trees over so limited a surface, but the main influences are difference of elevation, the courses of the streams, and the location of the swamps.

An Australian photographer is reported to get excellent pictures of objects at a distance of 16 miles.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Never plant before you get ready.

The height of fashion—a dude's collar.

It is a pitiful thing to hear a good child cry.

The blunt joke sometimes has a point to it.

All balls are charity balls to the shoemaker.

Since we are not better, why are we not better?

Boomers are about to invade the Cherokee strip.

There is many a light head before the footlights.

Those who like our enemies are awfully easy to please.

Every one sees reasons why others should be suspicious.

There are more hungry eyes than hungry mouths to satisfy.

Some people are foolish as naturally as others are sensible.

Life is considered worth living by the man who sees double.

No good woman can afford to make her husband jealous.

The spokesman is the rattling fellow with the wagin' tongue.

In accidental shooting the wrong man usually catches the bullet.

People hate the man who is a constant drain on their sympathy.

Some people do harm, and talk about the good they accomplish.

Apples of discord keep all winter if not taken out of the barrel.

The sluggard is the greatest labor saving machine in this country.

The skeleton in the family closet at this time of the year is a doll.

In modern times the marriage tie seems to be a double-bean knot.

The golden poppy has been selected as the white flower of California.

No wonder that man thanked the Lord that he was not like other men.

Steamboats, it is reported, will soon be running on the Sea of Galilee.

If you find a burglar in your room ask him politely to leave. He may do it.

A man gives good advice to his neighbor and keeps the bad for himself.

The only string some men seem strong enough to pull is the apron string.

When one sees a pistol play he expects to witness some bloody work.

The better woman knows the men the more respect she has for other women.

The government is sending coal and fuel to the Western Kansas farmers.

There are two ways to get your mouth mashed, provided you are a masher.

A Chinaman who died recently at Portland, Or., left property valued at \$200,000.

Men have an affect of virtue about as often as they have an affect of malaria.

The blue honeymoon show a couple just how long it takes sugar to become acid.

A carpenter in Jersey is so humane that he won't hang a door or drive a nail.—Siftings.

Because a man has a silvery laugh it does not follow that he has a rich voice.—Siftings.

The once mighty Indian population of the United States has dwindled to 245,075.

The queen of Italy received as a birthday present from her husband recently a superb ruby ring.

A unique dinner favor is a seal with the cipher of the guest who receives it carefully cut upon it.

—At Robert Lee, the new county seat of Coke county, the records were destroyed by fire Friday, this being the second time in the last twelve months that the county records have been destroyed.

—Twenty new houses have been built at McDade recently and still there is not an empty one.

## A Present To Our Subscribers.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our many patrons that we have made arrangements with that wide-awake, illustrated farm magazine, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Fort, Wayne, Ind., and read by nearly 200,000 farmers by which this great publication will be mailed direct, FREE, to the address of any of our subscribers who will come in and pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance from date, and to any new subscriber who will pay one year in advance. This is a grand opportunity to obtain a first-class farm journal free. The AMERICAN FARMER is a large 16-page journal, of national circulation, which ranks among the leading agricultural papers. It treats the question of economy in agriculture and the rights and privileges of that vast body of citizens—American Farmers—whose industry is the basis of all material and national prosperity. Its highest purpose is the elevation and ennobling of Agriculture through the higher and broader education of men and women engaged in its pursuits. The regular subscription price of the AMERICAN FARMER is \$1.00 per year. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. From any one number ideas can be obtained that will be worth twice the subscription price to you or members of your household, yet you get it FREE. Call and see sample copy.

## CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS—To the Sheriff of any Constable of Washington County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Frank Alworth, by making publication of this citation for once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Washington county, to be held at the Courthouse thereof, in the city of Brenham, on the first Monday in March, 1891, the same being the 2d day of March 1891, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 14th day of November 1890, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court 6888 wherein Sidney Alworth is Plaintiff and Frank Alworth is Defendant, said petition alleging the nature of Plaintiff's demand to be as follows: A suit for divorce because of the willful abandonment of Plaintiff by Defendant for more than three years.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, on to-wit: the 2nd day of March, 1891, this writ, with your return thereon showing how you have executed the same.

Witness A. M. Krug, Clerk of the District Court, Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at office, in the city of Brenham, this 22nd day of January A. D. 1891.

A. M. KRUG, Clerk of District Court, Washington County.

A true copy of the original and I hereby order the same published in WEEKLY BANNER for four successive weeks previous to return day.

D. E. TEAGUE, Sheriff W. Co.

## CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Washington county—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Louis Frecking, by making publication of this citation for once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof in some newspaper published in your county to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Washington County, to be held at the Courthouse thereof, in the City of Brenham, on the first Monday in March 1891, the same being the 2nd day of March 1891, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 5th day of Dec. 1890, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court 6890, wherein Alvina Frecking is Plaintiff, and Louis Frecking is Defendant, said petition alleging the nature of plaintiff's demand to be as follows:

That plaintiff and defendant were legally married in Washington county, Texas on the 15th of Dec. 1881, and copulated to live together as husband and wife until Oct. 1st, 1887, when defendant voluntarily abandoned plaintiff. That plaintiff is an actual bonafide inhabitant of said State and county and has been for more than six months next preceding the filing of this suit. That defendant is a transient person and his residence is unknown to plaintiff. That during said marriage plaintiff and defendant had three children born unto them, Anna T. Matilda S. and Emma S. That said abandonment was voluntarily and without excuse or justification. Wherefore plaintiff prays defendant be cited to answer this suit, and for a decree of divorce and that the custody, maintenance and education of said children be awarded to plaintiff, and will ever pray, etc.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you then and there before said court, on the first day of the next term thereof, on to-wit: the 2nd day of March 1891 this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness A. M. Krug, clerk of the district court of Washington county. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office, in the city of Brenham, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1891.

A. M. KRUG, Clerk District Court, Washington County.

A true copy of the original and I hereby order the same published in the WEEKLY BANNER for four successive weeks previous to return day.

D. E. TEAGUE, Sheriff W. Co.